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C. A. ROUNDS, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, 1872.

THE CONSPIRACY.

The simple telegraphic statement of the fact that have transpired at the State Capital during the past two days, furnishes ample ground for the astonishment and indignation of the people of Maine! No comment is required to render startling the unprecedented attitude and action of the officers of the State Government.

If anything had been needed to confirm the fears excited by the threats [illegible] were the current talk of the past and the action of the Supreme Court, this extraordinary action of the Governor and Council has been most directly calculated to have that effect. Every act of the Council since their unconstitutional illegality has indicated evasion, concealment and a disposition to withhold both courtesy and justice from Republicans having political rights involved. In the history of our State elections,

That the Governor and Council were to meet Monday, Nov. 18, to act upon the returns had been so widely proclaimed and become a matter of such public notoriety that on Monday the Bangor Commercial announced the fact as follows in its political columns:

Canvassing the Vote.

Monday the Governor and Council meet at Augusta and begin a careful count of the votes cast in the late State election.

Acting on such announcement and in view of the fact that threats of arbitrary proceedings had been rife and even uttered, by a member of the Council on the stump, a large number of the most eminent Republican citizens of Maine, including seven of the former Governors of the State, and members also of the Senate and House assembled at Augusta to ascertain what action was to be taken with the returns. A committee representing the parties interested from each county in the State, under the chairmanship of ex-Governor Dingley, appeared at the Council Chamber at the hour advertised (4 P. M.) and very courteously requested a hearing. The Governor at first sent out word that there was to be no hearing of the Council, but on further application consented to admit Mr. Dingley to his own unpaid presence, when at the Governor's request, he administered "a scathing rebuke," and told he did not propose to place the returns "in the hands of a mob." Upon just what grounds Governor Perham should undertake to administer "rebukes" to eminent citizens who call upon him in the exercise of their undoubted right, and by what warrant of breeding or propriety he should disavow a commission of Republican citizens as "a mob," the public will not readily understand. Such an exhibition of passion becomes parties directly interested impatiently acted to be interrupted concerning the counting of the election returns, certainly did not indicate a judicial frame of mind, and, when the Governor's ordinarily angry passion is considered in connection with his significant remark to ex-Gov. Dingley, as given from in the regular press dispatch and in the Commercial's speech, viz: "if any returns are finally defective you want into the consequences" some very pertinent thoughts are suggested. For instance why should Governor Perham have assigned or hinted that there were "finally defective" returns only on the Republican side? How could he know that there were any defective returns on other side, when according to statement none of the returns had then been examined by or submitted to the Governor and Council? What is the natural and ordinary interpretation of such a partisan remark?

Does it not obviously indicate that he had in some way, from some source, derived the impression that the returns from Republican towns contained irregularities that might be construed as "finally defective," and that he had no such impression or apprehension of defects in the returns showing majorities for the republican candidates? The inference could very easily be natural.

And we have no doubt that at that time, as regarded from the Governor's stand-point, the returns did show defects which the Council would be disposed to hold "fatal" to the Republicans, or to use the most charitable construction that the work of correcting, (continuing and supplementing the returns from fallen localities has been going on systematically and secretly for a long time past. A principal part of the scheme undoubtedly was to surreptitiously cure all "defects" in the form of returns and then on reporting to the Council throw out a lot of the Republican returns as "finally defective" and lose said control of the Senate and House. That amount of returns from Democratic towns have been received within a few days past we know, and it can be proved that like work of correction of this kind has been going on while the returns were supposed to be still suspended.

The evidences of the conspiracy have multiplied hourly since the Governor and Council reached Augusta on Monday. Every witness and act this confirmatory of the threats that have been made of their intention to defeat fair the Republican Legislature; and this evidence culminates in the outrage of refusing Republican candidates or their counsel any access to the returns! To constitute a denial of a public right and to hold a defiance of the most requirements of the law have never before been attempted by officials in this State. No good reason, or honest reason can possibly be found for

[illegible] the counting of these returns from the citizens directly interested in them, and the Council, in hastily closing the doors of every body interested, are applying by committee from one, on the 18th, and then to deprive the Republicans of two days of still further time to look into the returns, is going an outrage, that the people of this State will refuse to submit to with [illegible] indignation!

In connection with the Hon. John H. Rowe, of this city, who had so clearly given the Democratic Governor and Council such an intimation of the dishonest schemes that have been afloat for the last few days, it is proper to say that he was not a member of the Democratic State Committee, and was not in any way connected with the management of the campaign. He was simply a private citizen, who, although a Democrat, was not willing to see the ballot-box stuffed, and the will of the people defeated by fraud. Mr. Rowe will receive the thanks of the people in which those interested in the result will be disposed to add the name who was willing to abide by the law of the State.

The people of Bangor who have three Representatives directly interested in the returns, the people of Penobscot County whose representation is equally involved, the people of the State at large, will want to know why Mr. Chairman Foster and his associates in the Executive Council, are unwilling that Republicans should examine the official election returns in order to exercise their right of having any errors corrected according to law!

Very few persons doubt that the scheme of Pillsbury & Co. involved the passage of a law by the usurping Legislature investing that body with power to choose the Presidential Electors next year, and that a repetition of the "counting in" process next fall was relied upon to, secure the U. S. Senatorship. The sixty-eight thousand Republicans who voted in this State last September do not intend to be disfranchised by any fresh bold usurpation; but they believe that the Constitution and Laws of Maine will be found to afford full protection against and scathing punishment of such a conspiracy against the liberties of the people. And while the truth of the Democratic press in this matter has been disgraceful, we believe that the honorable and order-loving citizens of whatever party will sustain the most effective measures for rendering and overthrowing any such attempt to revolutionize our State.

THE MORNING'S ARRANGEMENT.

Hon. F. O. Beckwith, as announced in our telegraphic columns yesterday, has declined of the appointment to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Chandler, of Michigan, and Governor Crosswell has appointed ex-Governor Henry P. Baldwin, of Detroit. The newly-appointed Senator was born in Canterbury, Rhode Island, February 22, 1814; was left an orphan when a boy, and after receiving a good education was a mercantile clerk at Pawtucket for eight years before becoming of age, after which he was engaged for several years in business on his own account in Worcester. In 1839 he emigrated to Detroit, and, identifying himself with the interests of Michigan, became President of the Second National Bank of Detroit; was for two years a State Senator; and in 1841 was elected Governor of Michigan, for the term coming to [illegible] with 1839 and ending with the year 1843, to which position he brought a full share of glowing independent principles from [illegible] the valley of the Mississippi, [illegible] 1836 for a second term.

THE "BOLT" THAT DIDN'T COME.

[From the Boston Journal.]

The Democratic party in this State is making up by the fact that the plagues of a free light and the [illegible] of Democracy are not to be [illegible] Maine is a shining shrine for ruinites, and a special signal has been [illegible] a free [illegible] in [illegible] the [illegible] necessity of determining whether there is enough left of the party to reorganize, and what the chances of successful reorganization are. But the failure of the Democratic [illegible] this effort to bring it about makes more conspicuous [illegible] the others. [illegible] Democrats and the supporters of [illegible] will not have any entanglements [illegible] with Judge Kelly, with advocates of [illegible] and political [illegible] of Mr. Kelly with the [illegible] of Tammany Hall. This is their [illegible] Mr. Kelly and his friends, and the other hand, hold that Democracy, Bohemian and Mr. Tilden made their union. The party and, more like the [illegible] they [illegible] have voted mostly upon the [illegible] They have killed Mr. Tilden, and their [illegible] to do so again. [illegible] and your [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] election. The time has not yet arrived for the reconstruction. The fight is not yet over, and those will be [illegible] to be [illegible] believe the heart of [illegible] is dead.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

While the Boston Globe has been [illegible] recently the circulation of [illegible] of [illegible] a large share of the [illegible] it printed always [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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...ic and Courier.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

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Facts and Opinions.

It's a wise child that knows where the cookey jar is.

A wood saw is a great deal finer than a wooed woman.

A matchless story—One in which there are no weddings.

Store potatoes in a dark, cool place, and keep out the frost.

The biggest Swedenborgian church in the world is in Boston.

The present crop around Washington, N. C., will be about 150,000 bushels.

A girl said of her blue-legged bean that she didn't like to walk in brothers."

When a pedestrian walks the room all night with a squalling baby he'll hope sensibly remember his mile.

A pint of mustard seed put in a barrel of cider will preserve it sweet for several months.

Dr. Franklin says: "If a man empties his purse into his head no one can take it from him."

A sociable man is one who, when he has ten minutes to spare, goes and bothers somebody who hasn't.

Pokomoke City, Md., comes forward with a little negro child having one eye black and the other blue.

Within the last five years the acreage of cereals in the United States has increased from 74,000,000 to 95,000,000.

Off boot tops cut into pieces the right size and lined, make good iron holders. The leather keeps all heat away from the hand.

Baldheaded persons are recommended by one who knows how to it himself to have a spider painted on the top of their heads in fly-time.

A cloth dipped in essence of peppermint, and spread over a burn as quickly as possible, will remove the fire and prevent blistering.

The latest figurative expression upon seeing a man bored is, "Throw him a rope." In other words, "Hang the fellow."

Byron once said of a lady whose tongue suggested perpetual motion to every visitor, that she had been dangerously ill but was now dangerously well again.

"Well, you'll own that she has a pretty foot, won't you?" "Yes, I'll admit that. But then, it never made half as much impression on me as the old man's."

"The class in grammar will please stand up now, and answer this question. How do you parse the word dollar?" "Please, sir, if, it is a trade dollar, you parse it for ninety cents."

Sooner Recitation room in natural history. Instructor—Mr. X., have you ever put your head down on any one's breast and listened to the heart-beats as Huxley describes them? Mr. X. (blushing)—Yes, sir.

Pious old lady: "Just think, Rose, only five missionaries to twenty thousand cannibals!" Kind-hearted niece: "Goodness! The poor cannibals will starve to death at that rate!"

Eight masked robbers stopped a railroad train in the West the other day. As the train contained an excursion of editors, the only loss was a loss of the timers, the robbers.

There are in the State of Louisiana more than 4 000 miles of streams, creeks and bayous, navigable by freight craft and adapted to bring agricultural products to the interior on the Mississippi River.

"Little boy," said a woman to a boy who had been impudent to her, "Have you a mother?" "No; but pap wouldn't marry you if there wasn't to housekeeper to the whole dang find."

"Tom," said a girl to her stepfather, "you have been paying your addresses to me long enough. It is time you made known your sentiments, or I am not to keep me in engines any longer."

Teacher: "What part of speech is the word egg?" Boy: "Noun, sir." "What is its gender?" "Can't say, sir, till it's hatched." "Well, then, my lad, you can't tell me the sex?" "Oh yes, sir—the shell!"

"They are trying a lot of Flanders cases in there," said Smith to Jones, as they passed a building where Scotch spirits of "A maiden fair to see," etc. "Glad of it," returned the misanthropical Jones; "they'll give 'em many days and cooks."

He had an auburn-haired girl and promised to take her out riding. She met him at the door when he drove up, and he exclaimed, "Hallo! Ready!" She misunderstood him and they don't speak now. Thus slang makes another slap at love's young dream.

A camp-meeting report in a Missouri paper enhances the following: The sing pe was good and one prayer, invoking divine blessing upon the occasion by a lady, and very appropriate, and rendered with fine voice and artistic delivery."

One was a Baptist, another other, was a Congregationalist. The waiter asked them what they'd order. "A little dipped toast," said the Baptist." "You may give the same also," said the Congregationalist, very carefully, "but don't dip it—sprinkle it with a little butter."

Save the potato seed. We do not mean the tubers, but the seed within the balls or fruit. It is from these that new varieties are produced. They may be planted in the greenhouse or a sunny window now. The tubers will have formed ere another planting season rolls around.

They were out sailing on the Atlantic Ocean. The Captain, as he spied the buoy, cried, "Hard-a-lee!" and one of the party by force of habit—it was not intentional—murmured, "Brer!" There was a splash heard, and the huge jaws of a shark were seen to brandish the victim of the anti-Pinafore society.

"Tain, dear children, is a time of a Chinese baby; see how little it is; what a very narrow nose it has;" "Will but it sight as narrow as Deacon ——'s. Father says his soul will fall through a crack in the floor some day and get lost" was the sleepy comment of a boy given to sharp listening. The superintendent put the Chinese shop in his pocket, and requested the school to sing "Fall for the Shore!"

Settling the Question. At a recent discussion meeting, held by negroes, the question of the evening was, "Which am de mudder ob de chicken—de hen or de egg, or de hen wot hatches de chicken?" The question was warmly debated, but many reasons pro and con were combated, when a shrewd fellow put the case thus:

"S'pose dat you and me's down on Snake's eggs upon a hen an' dey hatch, which am de mudder—de duck or de hen?"

This was a poser, but the chairman found a way out of the difficulty. Rising from his chair in all the pride of conscious superiority, he announced:

"Dis am not before de house, chickens am de question—therefore I rule de ducks out."

And so he did, to the complete overthrow of those who held a different opinion.

Charles Reade. A London correspondent describes Charles Reade as "a big, manly looking fellow, not fat, but large-framed and muscular. He is very fond of physical exercise, such as rowing, riding, cricket, swimming, and, naturally, shooting his hair is grizzled, his stalwart body shows no signs of wear, tear or decay. He is most thoughtful in dress, and remember, with his ruddy face, easy gait and unconventional manner, a prosperous farmer. He likes exceptional company, but not formal society, which, as a rule, he takes pains to avoid. He is the best mate of the young in Bohemian, and enjoys himself really when a lot of good fellows and lively newspaper men pipes and a bowl of punch. He is not flustered or excited. He is a bachelor, has a spacious, pleasant house in the suburbs of the city, with any quantity of brica-brac, pictures, engravings, flowers and comfortable things about him. Reade is a very methodical worker, usually spending from four to seven hours daily in his library, three or four of these at his desk, pen in hand. He writes rapidly, but generally goes very carefully over his manuscripts, erasing, adding, and frequently throwing away sheet after sheet."

New India Rubber Is Obtained.

A correspondent of the Boston Commercial Bulletin, writing from the Amazon River, Brazil, gives the following account of the method of gathering rubber, as lately observed by him: The process is simple, requires little skill and small outlay. From the maple trees in Vermont. At last we arrived at the encampment, which consisted of but one island in a vast archipelago. Though the Indians ascended the water the river, Brazil, and Ingenio, the latter, formed by a creek in the island, I could not perceive in the distance. In some instances the Indians appeared to have a garrison, while themselves had none, but I accepted their names. There were abundant groves of rubber trees in all directions, and men, women and children were engaged in collecting the rubber, with eighty natives in their trees, I should have expected among such a rude and savage people. Each one had a certain number of trees allotted to him, which he bored with an auger. He then inserted in the hole a piece of hollow cane. To the end of the tree he fastened with mud a shell of the terrapin, for of a large plant found in many of the rivers. These serve to catch the liquid. When it drips from the cane it is white as milk, but thicker or with more body.

A trough dug out of a log is stationed in a central point, and when the trees in a certain section have been tapped the people return to the trough, empty the contents, which are full into the trough. Toward sunset a fire is made of leaves and twigs, upon which is thrown the fruit of a certain kind of palm, which gives forth a dense smoke. A tall cone-shaped hut is then built, the frame work in the centre. Is of poles, sticks, and turned pear cone of twine. It is then drawn out, covered with the liquid gum, and held at once in the smoke of the fire, which hardens and, also darkens the coating. It is again plunged into the milk and again smoked, and this process is repeated until the thickness of the pear is secured an inch to an inch and a half in thickness. Attached is pointed stone or piece of the blade and the mass removed. It appears in shape like a shoemaker's lapstone with a sort of handle on one side. In this state it is shipped. From long or short lengths of connecting gum the different coatings may be readily detached.

Intelligent Workmen Wanted.

Notice was taken in a recent issue of this paper, of the appearance of a large story containing fifteen columns, by the Editors of the Boston and New York papers, each one since Sincerity work in his history, offering full current rates and steady work. The advertisement brought one application.

About the same time a Boston firm advertised for a bookkeeper, the next day's mail brought fifty letters.

During the same month an advertisement for a clerk in a Detroit paper brought 150 applications the first day, and a greater number of letters and personal applications the next day. An advertisement for a week at the seaside only, calling for a good carpenter, brought over 100 letters.

It is therefore probable that in any considerable city in the land, an advertisement for a bookkeeper or retail clerk will bring fifty times as many replies as an advertisement for a fair workman in any trade.

It is also probable that in any and every city the average earnings of clerks are twelve per cent or less than the earnings of workmen of average skill in the various trades.

Further, it is fairly certain that, with equal capacity, industry and thrift, the young man who learns any trade will achieve a reasonable competency sooner than a young man who goes to the counting-house, unless the causes for materially improving social positions are more in favor of the latter than the former.

Why is it then, that the boys all want to be clerks? Why is it that intelligent parents will "put their boys in the store" and in losing down to mechanical employment seem to think there could be any thing more wretchedly monotonous than average mechanical work? Why is it that workers almost invariably desire their people to "look above" mechanical employment?

What the country wants now is workmen—intelligent, conscientious, thrifty workmen! and who can do skilled labor the work that waits for the doing—who can invent new means and better processes for developing the grand resources of the land, and for converting crude material into life-sustaining and life-enjoying wealth.

Many clerks are not in demand. There are too many of them. There never was a time when ability to do something real and practical was worth so much as now. Yet our young men swarm into clerkships. Why is it?—*Scientific American*.

The Detroit *Post and Tribune* had been interviewing the professor of the longest beard on record. Mr. Edwin Smith, of Fairfield, near Hamilton, Ohio. The beard measures 1 foot 10 inches. Mr. Smith is a farmer, 57 years of age, 6ft. 2 inches high, and weighs only 150 pounds; hair and beard nearly cut and tinged with gray. His twin brother, less hirsute, is clean-shaved and enjoys much better health. No unusual growth of hair is noticeable in any other member of the family. Mr. Smith had a fancy that his beard would begin to grow at the age of 21, and commenced shaving eighteen years ago. His hair is fine and young, and has to be cut frequently.

C. C. Bilbo, of Decatur, Ill. sub, who has gained some celebrity for accuracy as a weather-calculator, makes the following predictions:

October, 1879—Will be quite warm and showery.

November, 1879—I hardly know what to say about this month; my calculations make it a sort of a "chestnut cut." A cold, disagreeable mixture of all kinds of weather, but not very cold.

December, 1879—Will be like November "only more so." It will be warm, wet and disagreeable; cold snaps will be short and sharp.

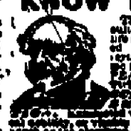
February, 1880—Will be quite warm, wet and muddy most of the time. There will be some cold weather, but no steady cold weather.

February, 1880—Will be much like January, a considerable amount of rain and snow, and a moderate amount of cold weather.

March, 1880—Will be changeable; rain or wet, especially in the middle of the month, and cool temperately cold.

The winter of 1879-80 will be warm and wet, with a few cold snaps of limited duration; but it will be colder than the Winter of 1877-78.

KNOW THYSELF.



The world minister that no one can be entirely ignorant of the life only he himself and God knows. Who doubt this are fools and deserve to be deceived. Who that has a secret sorrow which he fears to reveal to his friends, should consult DR. PARKER, the Physician who has made a life study of those complaints and diseases that require peculiar skill and experience. Who that is afflicted with Sexual Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, Premature Decay, Impotency, Involuntary Discharges, Impaired Memory, Lost Manhood, Organic Weakness, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Blood Poisons, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Debility, Mental Anxiety, Dizziness, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Pimples on the Face, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, Trembling, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Back, Heart Disease, Nervous Irritability, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin, Blood, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Throat, Nose, Eyes, Ears, Rheumatism, Female Complaints, Piles, Fistula, Rupture, Tumors, Cancers, Tetter, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Goitre, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Fits, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Hysteria, Chronic Diseases, Blood Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weakness, Irregularities, Suppressions, Whites, Uterine Diseases, Displacements, Sterility, Abortion, Change of Life, Diseases of Children, Deformities, Curvature of the Spine, Hip Disease, Club Foot, Paralysis, Fits, Convulsions, Epilepsy, Dumbness, Deafness, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Throat Diseases, Lung Diseases, Heart Disease, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation